

XXIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Land-Shells from British New Guinea, and Remarks on Two Species from the Solomon Islands.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, I.S.O.

THE specimens described in this paper were collected by Mr. A. S. Meek, partly at Choiseul Island, one of the Solomon Group, in December 1903, and partly during the first three months of the present year, at Owgarrá on the Anabunga River, "two days" beyond Mafulu (or Mafoola), in the Owen Stanley Range, British New Guinea, at an elevation above 8000 feet.

Papuina Meekiana.

Testa breviter conica, acute carinata, roseo-purpurea, flavo plus minus obtecta, ad apicem nigrescens; anfractus 5, celeriter crescentes, tres superiores convexi, læves, cæteri planiusculi, oblique tenuiter corrugati, ultimus ad peripheriam acute albocarinatus, antice prope aperturam subito descendens, infra planiusculus, corrugatus, lineisque incrementi radiatim striatus; apertura intus nigro-purpurea; peristoma saturate nigrum, nitens, marginibus callo roseo-purpureo tenui junctis, superiore bisinuato, columellari lato, planato, antice tuberculo parvo munito.

Diam. maj. 29 mm., min. 23, alt. 19.

Hab. British New Guinea.

This species belongs to the same group as *P. naso*, Martens, *P. gemina*, Fulton, *P. Tayloriana*, Ad. & Rve., and *P. jucunda*, Fulton. With regard to the peristome, it is very like *P. naso*,



Papuina Meekiana.

but the snout of the body-whorl is more pointed, and the anterior part of the basal margin of the peristome is quite different and bears a small tubercle. It is a much smaller species also. In colour it is very similar to certain forms of *P. Tayloriana*, but is subject to some variation. Sometimes the dark purple ground-colour is almost concealed by a yellowish coating which shows a disposition to be in somewhat obscure spiral zones, both on the upper and lower

surfaces. In *P. naso* and *P. gemina* the last whorl is peculiarly produced beyond the black lip. The present species has a similar kind of inflation of the keel behind the lip, but it does not project beyond the peristome. Named in honour of Mr. Meek, who at considerable personal risk collected in this dangerous country.

Chloritis (Sulcobasis) globosa, Preston, var. *majov*.

Testa globosa, umbilicata, solidiuscula, saturate fusca, lineis incrementi oblique arcuatis striata, sub lente undique microscopice granulata; spira breviter convexe conoidea, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus 5, convexusculi, ultimus magnus, globosus, antice prope aperturam breviter descendens; apertura obliqua, late lunata, intus purpureo-fusca; peristoma album, mediocriter expansum et reflexum, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari dilatato, supra umbilicum partim expanso, niveo.

Diam. maj. 40 mm., min. 32, alt. 30. Apertura cum perist. 25 longa, 20 alta.

Hab. British New Guinea.

Like the type of *C. globosa*, Preston (Proc. Malac. Soc. vol. v. p. 17, fig.), but larger, the body-whorl being larger in proportion to the spire and the peristome more widely expanded. Occurring in a different district from that of the typical form, which was described from the "Northern Coast" of British New Guinea. *C. stirophora*, Smith, another allied form, occurs near Cloudy Bay on the south-eastern extremity of the island.

Rhyssota bisculptilis.

Testa depresso globosa, mediocriter tenuis, anguste perforata, supra fuscescens, haud nitida, infra flavescens, in medio pallide fuscescens, polita, epidermide tenui, flavo-olivacea, undique induta; spira depresso convexa, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus 5, supra parum convexi, striis minutis incrementi elevatis confertis pulcherrime sculpti, ultimus supra plus minus etiam malleatus, ad peripheriam obsolete obtuse carinatus, infra striis concentricis minutis confertis undulatis, et incrementi lineis concinne sculptus; apertura obliqua, late lunata, intus fuscescens; peristoma leviter incrassatum, simplex, dilute fuscescens, marginibus remotis, columellari ad insertionem breviter dilatato et reflexo.

Diam. maj. 35 mm., min. 29. Apertura 19 longa, 16 alta.

Hab. British New Guinea.

Nanina campylonota, Tapparone Canefri (Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 1883, vol. xix. p. 199, pl. v. fig. 11), appears to be very similar in form to the present species, but is

described as a white shell, and no mention is made of the beautiful concentric striæ on the under surface, nor is the dullness of the upper side referred to in contrast to the glossy base.

Hemiplecta Jansonii.

Testa orbicularis, carinata, perforata, supra rufo-fusca, vix nitida, incrementi lineis striata, striisque minutis costulatis microscopicè sculpta, infra medium versus sensim pallidior, subnitens, striis incrementi tenuibus sculpta, aliisque concentricis præsertim circa umbilicum concinne ornata; spira valde depressa, conoidea, planata; anfractus 5, supra fere plani, supra suturam subdepressi, ultimus acute carinatus, haud descendens, supra sulcis 2-3 spiralibus, fere obsolete, inconspicue impressus; apertura obliqua, angulatum lunata, purpureo-fusca; peristoma tenue, ad marginem pallidum, marginibus remotis, columellari leviter incrassato, ad insertionem breviter expanso et reflexo.

Diam. maj. 35 mm., min. 28. Apertura 19 longa, 14 alta.

Hab. British New Guinea.

Nanina Cairni, Smith (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1887, vol. ix. p. 417, pl. xv. fig. 5), is closely related to the present species. The latter has a flatter, more depressed spire, a sharper peripheral keel, and stronger concentric spiral striæ on the lower surface. Owing to the depression of the spire, the form of the aperture is different. Named after Mr. Oliver Janson, through whose agency the Museum was fortunate in obtaining this and the other interesting species described in the present paper.

Hemiplecta ougarrana.

Testa parva, anguste perforata, orbicularis, supra subplana, fusca, infra pallidior, umbilicum versus albida; anfractus 5-5½, lente accrescentes, fere plani, ad suturam filo-carinati, minute oblique costulato-striati, quasi sericati, ultimus ad peripheriam acute et compressè carinatus, haud descendens, infra politus, incrementi lineis tenuibus striatus; apertura obliqua, angulatum lunata, intus lilacea; peristoma tenue, pallidum, marginibus remotis, columellari ad insertionem breviter expanso et reflexo.

Diam. maj. 22·5 mm., min. 20, alt. 10·5. Apertura 11·5 longa, 7·5 alta.

Hab. British New Guinea.

Distinguished by its small size, flattened spire, carinate suture, and very small perforation. Within the aperture and near the peristome there is a slight shelly thickening which is peculiar.

H. infelix (Smith *) appears to be the nearest ally of this species. Its spire, however, is more raised, the peripheral keel even more acute, the umbilical perforation a trifle larger, and the form of the aperture rather different.

Papuina lilium, Fulton.

Hab. Choiseul, one of the Solomon Islands.

The exact locality of this species has not hitherto been recorded. It is remarkable that this very distinct species should have been considered by Dr. Cox (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1873, p. 567) as a variety of *P. xanthochila*, Pfr., quoted by Pilsbry as from Bougainville Island.

The difference in the number of volutions pointed out by Mr. Fulton is not constant, for both the two specimens in the Museum have six whorls (not $5\frac{1}{2}$). Both are much finer than the shell figured by him and resemble that represented in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1873, pl. xlviii. fig. 7.

Papuina Dampieri (Angas).

Helix (*Geotrochus*) *Dampieri*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1869, p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 6.

Papuina Dampieri, Pilsbry, Man. Conch. vol. vii. p. 11.

Hab. Choiseul Island (*Meek*); Louisiade Archipelago (*Angas*); Choiseul Bay, Bougainville Straits (*Guppy*); Bougainville Island (*Fulton*, in *Brit. Mus.*).

I am inclined to think that the original locality assigned to this species must be erroneous, for its occurrence at such a remote place separated by three hundred miles of sea is most improbable.

XXIV.—*Notes on the Tabani from the Palæarctic Region in the British Museum Collection.* By GERTRUDE RICARDO.

WHILE going through the *Tabani* from the Palæarctic Region in the British Museum Collection I ascertained several particulars as regards the species described by Walker, and identified various species in the collection of Diptera from Algeria by the Rev. A. E. Eaton, and append a few notes which may be of use. Brauer's work on the European *Tabani* is, of course, of the greatest use, but, as has been

* 'The Conchologist,' vol. ii. p. 109; 'Journal of Malacology,' vol. v. p. 22, pl. ii. figs. 6, 7.